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### An Archdeacon in Politics.

A meeting in support of the local ticket nominated by the People's Municipal League was held in Chickering Hall on Friday evening. One of the principal speakers was the Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER MACKAY-SMITH, an archdeacon in the Episcopal Church.

In the course of his remarks the reverend gentleman proposed to add three commands to the Decalogue:

Eleventh-Thou shalt always vots Twelfth-Thou shalt not vote for evil men. Thirteenth-Thou shalt have gumption to know who the evil men are.

There may be some people in the Protes tant Episcopal Church or in the community, pective of their religious predilections, who think this sort of talk shows good taste on the part of a clergyman. It is to be hoped, however, that such persons are very

We might well be prepared for almost any surprise from people who have the audacity to pretend that there is in the nomination of the People's Municipal League any element of the reform of which the League and its sympathizers are ostensibly in search. The nominations, with the exception of those which are also found on the Tammany ticket, consist for the most part of the names of second-rate politicians.

We hardly expected, however, that any of the clerical characters who have been so prominent in the movement would go so far as to propose amendments and improvements of the Bible at a political ratification meeting. Archdeacon SMITH may be, as the New York Tribune suggests, "at once witty and thoughtful." If so, it is a pity that he did not put a brake on his wit and give a little freer rein to sensible thought on Friday evening. He might then have realized that there is but one character in history who ever properly added anything to the ten commandments, and He was not an archdeacon.

### A Prophet of Republican Evil.

Col. GEORGE BLISS was the most prominent speaker at the Republican County Convention which eventually ratified the nominations of the People's Municipal League. Mr. Bliss never says anything that is not worthy of attention, and what he said to his fellow Republicans on Friday evening was not only important, but true. In opposing a ratification of the League

nominations, Col. BLISS predicted that the coalition ticket would be beaten by thirty thousand votes.

No one in this community has studied municipal, State, or national politics from the Republican point of view with more intelligence and sagacity than George Bliss He knows what has happened for a good many years in the past, and he is more capable than most men of judging correctly what will happen in the future. There is truth in his prophecy of evil to the Republicans by reason of the combination into which they have entered; and we have little doubt that it will be confirmed by the result when the ballots come to be counted on the evening of the fourth day of November next.

### How Soon Will the Earth Be Overpeopled?

None of the addresses made at the recent meeting of the British Association has excited more discussion than the speech in which Mr. RAVENSTEIN estimated the maximum population which the earth can feed and the epoch at which that maximum will be attained, provided the present rate of increase continues. Mr. RAVENSTEIN'S premises are in part derived from the computations of the most authoritative the comparatively fertile land of the glacier in the world. The vast ice river, earth comprises 28,000,000 square miles, the | which he named the Lucia glacier, is ten bare grass land or steppe 14,000,000, and the miles in width, and flows for twenty-five bare desert 4,180,000, making about 46,000,000 square miles in all. They also say that the present population of the world is 1,468,-000,000, and that it increases 8 per cent. day gives us an impressive idea of the enorevery ten years. Taking these data for granted, and also assuming that the average yield of all the cultivable land upon the globe will not exceed the present average of European productiveness, Mr. RAVENSTEIN reaches the conclusion that 182 years hence the population of the earth will amount to about 6,000,000,000, and that this will be the utmost number of people which the earth can feed.

The objection to this pessimistic conclusion is that two of the assumptions are obviously disputable. It is by no means probable that, as population presses on the means of subsistence, the present rate of increase will be maintained. The exparience of France seems conclusive on that point, and even that of the United States points in the same direction. In the decade between 1800 and 1810, although there was but little immigration, our population increased by thirtyseven per cent. On the other hand, between 1880 and 1890, although there was a huge volume of immigration, the percentage of increase was materially lower. In South America, in Africa, in the Russian possessions, in Australia, and in British North America the conditions are no doubt favorable to large expansion. On the other hand, in China proper and in India, according to competent observers, the limit of population has nearly been reached. On the whole, judging by the change that has taken place since 1700, we must deem it exceedingly unlikely that in the year 2060 the population of the earth will approach six thou-

Admitting, however, that 182 years hence the earth may contain the number of inhabitants computed by Mr. RAVENSTEIN. we must consider it unreasonable to assume that the mean yield of food supply per sere will not exceed the present European average. There is an enormous difference between the produce of a highly cultivated garden and that of the best of farms, and, given a vast increase of population, it would some worth while to cultivate huge tracts of the earth's surface like a garden. It is cointed out by the London Economist that the food production of the world mucht be doubled without any great drain upon the known supplies of nitrogenous and phosphatic manures. New sources of fertilizing material may at any hour be hit upon. The extraction of nitrogen from the atmosphere now seems a chemist's dream, but who can say that it will not one day be realized? Already we have ascertained that leguminous crops, with the aid of micro-organisms found in connection with them, are agencies in collecting atmospheric nitrogen. We are further reminded by the Economist that if all Europe had as many aguare miles of glass houses in proportion to area as there are in the little island of Guernsey, the vegetables and fruit produced them would augment the food supply sufficiently to support a very large increase of population. We may add that, if we com-

pare Europe and America with China, we must see that in the former quarters of the globe fish culture is as much in its infancy as is the cultivation of food under glass.

Mr. RAVENSTRIN himself suggested that the assumed disproportion of population to nutriment might be corrected by the abandonment of animal food, which, compared with fruit and vegetables, is a wasteful product of the soil. There is no doubt that leguminous vegetables and nuts are rich in nitrogenous substances, and that chemists and cooks might between them concoct a highly nourishing and palatable diet without reference to animal tissues. But fish culture, as the experience of China shows, could be relied upon to furnish a large quantity of animal food without encroaching on the cultivable soil. It should also be remembered that

the almost complete supersession of horses for draught purposes by electricitya feature of the future already discerniblewill set free the considerable fraction of productive land now applied to the support of the equine race. Although, moreover, in view of these considerations the use of cattle and sheep for food seems likely to long outlast the epoch to which Mr. RAVENSTEIN assigns a population of six thousand millions, it is certain that when human beings are once convinced that the consumption of animai tissues involves too great a drain on the earth's productive resources, the bovine and ovine races will have to go. The earth was made for man. At all events, that is a fundamental article of the Christian creed, if not of the Buddhist.

Mr. RAVENSTEIN's address to the British Association ended with the admission that we need not worry ourselves about his calculations, seeing that none of us will live to see the day when there will be no more room upon the earth. We may go further and pre dict that 182 years hence there will be as little cause to worry about the disproportion of population to food as there is now, so long as climate conditions are not materially changed. The state of things is scarcely conceivable under which the brain of man would not devise the means of supporting the human race upon this planet.

### Another Attack on Mount St. Elias.

The third attempt to scale the ley slopes of Mount St. Elias in Alaska was made seven weeks ago. Like its predecessors, this effort to reach the summit was unsuccessful, but it was noteworthy from the fact that the attack was made for the first time on the east side of the mountain, and the explorers seem to have demonstrated that this is the most feasible route to the top. Unfortunately, it was late in the season before the mountain was reached, and Mr. KEBB and the Government survey party, who figure in this last exploit, were prevented by a terrible snow storm from reaching the summit when a few hours more would probably have made their success complete. It lacked only five days of September when the attempt least a month too late.

was made, and this, according to Prof. DALL and other authorities on Alaska, was at Mr. KERR's party did not make the highest ascent yet accomplished, the Englishman Topham having beaten them in his difficult climb on the more precipitous west side in 1888. Mr. KERR reached a height of about 9,000 feet, while Mr. TOPHAM, two years ago, reached an elevation of 11.461 feet. It is almost certain that even a skliful Alpinist could not greatly surpass Tornam's feat on the west side of the mountain facing Icy Bay. The results of the two attempts on that slope do not encourage further effort on it, and the experience of Mr. KERB confirms the opinion which Prof. Dall expressed some time ago, that the attack on St. Elias should be made from Yakutat Bay, the route which KERR has been the first to follow. When KERR's party landed on the north shore of Yakutat Bay, they were about fifty miles south of the great mountain. Before them stretched a region of wonderful glaciers, which no one had visited previously. geographers. These experts aver that KERR thinks he discovered the mightiest

miles until it falls into Yakutat Bay. The fact that this stupendous mass of ice moves toward the sea at the rate of fifteen feet per mous physical forces at work in those regions. As he journeyed toward St. Elias, the summits of the St. Elias chain on his right hand were from 18,000 to 15,000 feet in the air, covered from base to peak with great depths of snow and solid ice. The steep slope of the mountain sides gives to these ice masses the tremendous propulsion which carries them to the sea at a rate of speed rarely witnessed in any other region. Every new traveller testifies that this Alpine district is the best of all places for the study of glacial phenomena under powerful conditions. Here the warm air, full of the moisture it has brought from the Pacific, strikes against these key mountains and leaves its burden of water in the form of anow, which hardens into ice upon the slopes. The snow-

is a glacier manufactory found to equal that of the St. Elias range. Mr. KERR speaks also of the mighty moraines that cover these glaciers and line their sides. VANCOUVER described as much of this region as he could see from the coast as "a barren country composed of loose stones." He little dreamed that the enormous accumulations of rock, many pieces weighing hundreds of tons, were moralness which had been torn from the earth in the progress of the ice, and carried forward toward the sea. Mr. TOPHAM's interesting map of the region around Mount St. Elias is nearly half covered with the symbols he

fall is therefore unusually heavy in this dis

trict, and in no accessible part of the world

uses to indicate moraines. Mr. KERR's party started up the Kettle River from Yakutat Bay, here and there crossing the giaciers that are forced from the neighboring mountains toward the sea. They found in this region a pass leading between the mountains into the interior of Alaska. Finally, at an altitude of 5,000 feet, they struck an ice river, which they named the Conrad giacier, and, after many perils while ascending this glader far up the east side of st. Elius, they finally reached a height of 9,000 feet. The summit was plainly in sight, and it seemed to them that they could reach it in a few hours. It was very natural, however, that at a time so late as August 26 the weather should interfere with explorations in that region. and a blinding anow storm prevented further progress. When the weather cleared again, their provisions were very low, and they found it necessary to turn

success seemed almost within reach. There seems to be little doubt that the next party, if well equipped and starting sessonably, will reach the top of St. Elias by this route. No other route that has been auggested seems to offer any promise of auccess. Mr. Kenn says there is no doubt that the summit is in United States territory, though a part of the eastern slope is probably Canadian. The map SCHWATEA made of this mountain places it at least thirty miles out of its correct position, but

back to the coast at the very moment when

there is no doubt that we know within narrow limits the exact position of the mountain. The very careful surveys of 1874 and 1880 practically settled the question of the position of St. Elias, and Prof. DALL expresses the opinion that any error in the computation of the position of the summit is much less than a mile.

If Mr. KERR is correctly reported, he attempts to cut several thousand feet off the height of St. Ellas, which has long been supposed to be our highest mountain. Our own best authorities fix its height at over 19,000 feet, while the various British and Russian charts give heights of from 16,000 to 18,000 feet. We shall require something more definite than the telegraphic report of Mr. KERR's observations before we can believe that St. Elias is to sink into a humble rôle among our mountains. The fact is, St. Elias is one of the few mountains in the world that have been credited later observers with greater height than those assigned to them by the earlier explorers. There is little danger that it will share the fate of poor Mount Hood of Oregon, which, in the various reports of explorers and surveyors, has gradually dropped from an estimated height of 17,000 feet to less than 12,000 feet. A while ago an old farmer who lives near the base of Mount Hood remarked that if these scientific men kept pegging away at the mountain the summit would soon become nothing more than a hole in the ground.

### The G. A. A. U.

Undismayed by the decrepitude which eems to have fallen upon the Farmers' Alliance certain New Jersey farmers have organized the Great American Agricultural Union, and this is their manifesto:

"Whereas, Adversity has overspread all American agricultural interests; and whereas, there seems to be no betterment for the fortunes and conditions of farmsources in manhood, will, wisdom, and strength, where fore, be it of That we errantes ourselves into a deliber.

tive, intelligent and unswervingly resolute national union, to be known as the Great American Agricultura Union loyal to all constitutional and patriotic princi ples of our great republic, strengthening and cementing the bonds of sectional union North. South. East, and West by our common cause and sympathetic interests, so adjusted as to leave no conflict of sectional compet

ion and estrangements.
"And further, be it resolved in this, that our moral force, by a sublime consistency of symmetrical integrity principles, in motives and results, shall be felt and apgroved throughout the whole nation; and whereas, we till the land, feed all mankind, and are, in truth, the source and dependence of all prosperity, mechanical and commercial; be it, therefore,

" Resolved. That we know henceforth but one party or purpose, politically, and only vote as one man for the good of all as agreed by the union."

The Farmers' Alliance started with a programme as beautifully expressed and as full of noble and benevolent humane sentiments as this. When it was attempted to bind the Alliance to specific measures, such as the Sub-Treasury bill, discord came in, and splits and factions and wranglings and political squabbles raged. We hope the Great American Agricultural Union will take warning by the fate of its big predecessor. The proper sphere of the Farmers' Trust seems to be benevolent and educational. It may not accomplish much good in those directions, but at least it can hold together As long as the Great American Agricultural Unionists continue to pool their manhood, will, wisdom, and strength, to be deliberative, intelligent, and unswervingly resolute, and to be loyal to all constitutional and patriotic principles of our great republie, their moral force by a sublime consistency of symmetrical integrity in principles in motives, and in results will be felt and approved by everybody who knows about it: but after they go into politics they will soon go to smash, because class politics will not flourish in the latitude of the United States Constitution. Moreover, any collection of men, however sublimely consistent and symmetrically upright, that agrees to be bound to vote as one man, will become the worst sort of a political trades union and close corporation.

The high-flown language in which the Great American Agricultural Union makes Its first address to the public may give rise to the suspicion that some wag has been satirizing the Farmers' Alliance, but according to the despatches such an organization was formed at Burlington last week.

# Dahlgren and His Work.

While grateful honors are being paid to the memory of Encason for the services rendered by the Monitor, the country must not forget what it owes to the ordnance that the Monitor carried in her turret. It was with DAHLGREN guns, mounted both on wooden and on Iron ships, that the navy fought out its part in the civil war. It was the Dahlgren gun which, as has been said, 'muttered 'Hands off !" " to whatever transatlantic nation may have meditated interference in the American conflict.

Naval artillery at the present day has gone far beyond its greatest achievement in those times. Smooth bores have given way to rifles, and cast iron to forged steel. Yet since up to our civil war the heaviest gun mounted on British ships had been the 64-pounder. it can well be understood that the 15-inch 20-ton Dahlgren was for its day more of a wonder than the 110-ton Armstrong now. With these guns America led the world a quarter of a century ago in heavy ordnance, just as with the Monitor she then led it in battle ships.

The DAHLGREN guns, with their well-known bottle shape, made thickest where the strain in firing was greatest, began to be developed about 1850, when DAHLGREN was a Lieutenant in the navy. Howitzers constructed on his system soon approved themseives in actual service, and in 1857, at his desire, the sloop-of-war Plymouth exchanged her former battery of eighteen 82-pounders for one 11-inch eightton and four 9-inch five-ton shell DARLGREN guns. She cruised in charge of DAHLGREN himself, then a Commander, and attracted great attention by her demonstrations of gun power. Batteries of Dahlgren guns were then supplied to the six new frigates, Merrimac, Niagara, Wabash, Minnesota, Colorado, and Roanoke, and the manufacture of the 9-inch, 10-inch, and 11inch calibres went on rapidly. Hardly had this provision been made than the civil war broke out, and the new guns were quickly

subjected to the battle test. They first showed their efficiency when the Union fleet, headed by the Wabash, bombarded and captured the defences Port Royal, in November, 1861. With this ordnance FARBAGUT's fleet was armed in its great victory at New Orleans. During the naval duel at Hampton Roads, in which the Monitor carried two 11-inch Dahlgrens, while the Merriman had six 9-inch Dangonus guns captured at the Morfolk Navy Yard and also four BROOKE rifled guns. It is worth noting here that while Entoneous was a fiwede by birth, DARLGERM was of

The monitor Weshawken was armed with DANKOBEN guns when she defeated and cap tured the Atlanta, in June, 1868. In the navel operations in Charleston harbor both the monitors and the broadside vessel New Ironsides carried Dahlgrens, the latter mounting fourteen 11-inch guns. The Kear-

sarge had Dahigrens when she sent the of them. Such a tree ought to bear the loftlest Alabama to the bottom. FARRAGUT's ficet had them at Mobile, the 15-inch guns of the Manhattan making haves on the Confederate flag ship Tennessee. At Fort Fisher these guns showed their superiority over the PARROTT rifles, which caused a serious loss by premature explosion. Ashore the Dahlgrens were used at Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, and elsewhere. To this record of the guns of DAHLGREN

must be added his personal services, first in holding the Washington Navy Yard, of which he was in charge during the trying hours that preceded the war, afterward in command of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, and also as Chief of Ordnance both during and after the war. Rear Admiral SIMPSON, giving credit to Col. BOMFORD and Gen. PAIXHAN for their improvement in the form of cannons and the proper distribution of the metal, declares that "it remained for Rear Admiral DAHLGBEN to produce the perfection of form in the gun so widely known bearing his name." After describing the manner in which a curved and rounded surface was made to take the place of angular formations, thus adding strength to the casting, he says that with the introduction of the DAHLGBEN shell gun the transition of the artillery of the United States Navy may be said to have been completed. When fully equipped, its armament was superior to that of any other navy in the world." In these days, when American naval guns of a more modern pattern are attracting attention and praise by their superior efficiency, it is well to recall the earlier triumphs for which the country was indebted to Rear Admiral John A. DAHLGREN.

### The Democratic Keynote,

Manifestly our esteemed contemporary, the Indianapolis Bentinel makes a mistake in attributing a stroke upon the "keynote" to the first speech in the Indiana canvass by the Hon. DANIEL W. VOORHEES, delivered at Gosport on October 5.

The principal theme of Mr. VOORHEES's attack upon the Republican party was the 'coin act" of 1869. The speaker amply fortified his position against that piece of legislation by coplous extracts from his addresses delivered about the time of its enactment and earlier.

But in order to strike the keynote of the Democratic campaign in Indiana, or throughout the United States, Senator VOORHEES must speak again.

Republican methods of providing money for the Government do not offer a point which can be effectively used to upset their party; it is the way they spend it.

### The Great Steamers.

Among the almost innumerable races of this unequalled season we are inclined to think that the contests which have really commanded the widest interest have been those between the two great steamships, the City of New York and the Teutonic. As a matter of fact, whether a transatlantic steamer leaves her port alone or in company, she starts upon a race against time; her purpose is to cross as fast as circumstances will allow. But, fortunately for the public entertainment, the sailing schedules of the Teutonic and City of New York having fallen upon identical dates, their own contests have been simultaneous, with the result of giving us throughout the season a series of racing exhibitions of unprecedented bigness and interest.

Still, apart from their great practical usefulness, already demonstrated in taking people and things from America to Europe in less than a week, these boats are steadily carrying us all toward that impressive and interesting vessel which Sir NATHANIEL BARNABY described in his address before the Iron and Steel Institute at Pittsburgh on Thursday last. She is to be three hundred feet broad and a thousand feet long, and have sixty thousand horse power; or, in other words and in rough figures, she is to be six times as broad, twice as long, and three times as powerful as the best of what we have. She will be indestructible beyoud the anxieties of the most timid traveller. She will be greatly steadler than anything yet built, and characterized by the broadest sort of luxury. Her chief imperfection would, of course, be that her speed, as estimated, will be no greater than fifteen knots, but that will be certain of improvement. Means of applying greater power will be discovered, and this majestic monster of the future, truly a mistress of the seas, will before any great time in her development move into the class of flyers, or beyond, to which the great twin screw steamships we know now belong.

Besides being an endunto themselves of the highest value to the public, the Teutonic and the City of New York and their sisters of like power and speed are a means to still greater ends, still greater and finer ships. And the energy which has been devoted unswervingly to shipbuilding in the line of constantly increasing speed and safety is to be commended as one of the most useful manifestations of contemporary ingenuity.

# The New League's Name.

This seems to be an obstacle in the road to a settlement of the trouble in base ball, but it should be disposed of without hesitation. The name for the senior organization among professionals should be The National League. That was the title when base ball was at the top of its prosperity and reputation. It signifies the league of no man or of no party of men, but of the national game, and it signifies it better than any other title can. Whoever is against its use is against the national game to the extent of working more for his own prejudices than for base ball. Its adoption will stand for nobody's triumph or nobody's disappointment, but for a common-sense view of its meaning and unqualified interest in what it represents.

Let it be the National League, and then we shall all either play ball next year or go and see other fellows play it.

Hear Dr. WILLIAM EVERETT talk in so cepting the Democratic nomination for Congress against Mr. Canor Lodge:

"The passage of the McKirker Tariff act and the Customs Administration act; the proposed Force bill, in which your present Representative is so largely interion segisiation; the wholesale admission f new pinter, and the wholesale senting of members to increase their boasted majority. the autocratic conduct of their Spanier: the evalements entenove to prevent the voice of the minority from being heard, form a list of proceedings on the part of the majority which, for alternate violence and servility, are quite un-precedented in Congressional history."

Who said that Dr. Evenery was a Mugwump ! He is a Democrat of the soundest sort of understanding.

THE SUN has had frequent occasion to rap over the knuckies and a metimes to spank asversly the givers of had names to good horses and has a birch always in readiness for amatears of nomenclature who blunder in their business. It has now to bring into court for punishment a party of California bear hunters who have found, or any they have the biggest tree in the world, and with sount ceremony given it the name of "Oregona" No ordinary switching is adequate punishment for this gross baptiamal offence. Its perpetrators ought to be hugged by the hears of which they are in search till all the abourd names latent in

designation which the wit of the post or the wisdom of the naturalist could fashion for it. It should flame from its top like a banner and burn there, companion of sun and stars, when

the great tree had fallen in the dust, earrying down its mighty burden of memories. Unless they have lied about its size, that tree stood and the consequent release of the prisoners, is where it stands now when Tirus tore down the walls of Jerusalem and when Paul strove with the beasts of Ephesus. It has outlasted almost everything in nature except the stars and the mountains and the sea, and with a record like this the impudence of a lot of stray hunters in attempting to anoint it with the bear's grease of baptism is almost as sublime as the tree

The customs authorities are rending their hair and garments over some obliquity or obscurity in the new Tariff law which defines the impost on dead frogs. Few people apart from frog circles, in which may be included epicures and curators of museums and owners of aquariums, were aware that this solemn and vociferous batrachian entered into our foreign commerce at all, alive or dead. It was remarked by Aristotle, who released a number of these animals from the old red sandstone of Stagira. that at first seemed fossiliferous concretions but presently turned out to be alive and filled the cell of that philosopher with Aristophanean escophony, that the frog was a cold-blooded and designing animal, and was probably endewed with the power of suspending its animation at will whether embedded in the geologic strata or at large in the Macedonian swamps. There was certainly something uneanny in the chorus which they set up in the ears of the astonished philosopher after a silence which must have dated at least from the time of DEUCALION, and if he had summarily swept them out of his presence as creatures of demonic habit it should cause no wonder.

itself.

Later philosophers and naturalists have investigated the characteristics of the frog. releasing him sometimes from imprisonment in immense boulders of the glacual drift, where he must have been shut up for ages uncountable, and all efforts to dis-cover how he has lived through it end in the conclusion that they know nothing about it, ARISTOTLE's theory that the frog can be alive or dead at will, and wake up whenever he sees it his interest so to do, does not find modern support, but enough is known of his character to make it apparent that he is a very confusing subject for commerce. An invoice of from scheduled as dead might. It Amero-TLE's notion were true, turn out to be alive,

The Secretary of the Treasury would have to make a new ruling on each importation, and the vital condition of each frog be tested by acupuncture and the galvanic battery. There is not enough revenue in frogs, even under the best conditions of trade, to justify all this bother, and it would save any amount of detail and trouble to have him stricken off the tariff list without delay. Give us free frogs.

Gentlemen of the Union League Club should deliberate in considering the matter of their relations with Col. SHEPARD, one of the most brightly burning lights of Republicanism left in New York. The Colonel has lately embarked in a new business, that of running a newspaper, full of perplexities to the uninitiated, and difficult even for the expert. Though a perhaps unfortunate accident has given rise to some irritation to Union League members. they should be satisfied that the gallant Colonel's foundations of gentlilty are unshaken

and his benevolence unimpaired. From all the information yet afforded, the judgment in the judgment in the Forp case has the appearance of being a serious blow to amateur athletics.

# VIRGINIA SNUBS THE COUNT.

## The Governor Declined to Attend the Enter

talament Given to the Visitor. BICHMOND, Oct. 11 .- The action of the Governor in declining to go to the entertainment given last night to the Count of Paris has made a stir in this city. The Governor had, a few days before the arrival of the Count, expressed himself as opposed to Virginians taking any notice of the visitor, though it seems that this opinion was not known to the gentleman who gave the entertainment, Col. Archer Anderson. gave the entertainment, Col. Archer Anderson.
The Governor's declination was made the more noticeable by the fact that he promenaded with his wife in front of Col. Anderson's residence a short time before the entertainment took place. The Count's visit has created something of a wat here, anyhow. The country papers have pitched into Bichmond for its reception of the Count, calling it lifth mond snobbery, and the city press has hastened to explain that the city has had nothing to do with it the creeptions having been given to do with it the receptions having been given by a sew individuals. The grumblers are also hauling Gen. Joseph E. Johnson over the coals for attending the entertainment.

Brooklyn's Overcrowded Schools,

The public school statistics in Brooklyn show that of the eighty-three schools thirtyseven are so overcrowded that nearly 3,000 children have been unable to get a inission sine the opening of the schools in July. The re-ent resching of the role prohibiting more than seventy pupils in any primary class has alloaded only a slight relief. Several new schools will have to be created next year.

## Gen. Butler Coing West.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.-Gen. B. F. Butler, with a party of twenty-five, including the Hon, James Gilflian, ex-United States Treasurer; Frank R. Sherwin, the Hon. Albien Little, Fortland, Ma.; Paul Butier and wife, and the General suices, Miss Websier, arrived in Chicago this morning. The General is en route to Colorado, where he will spend some time on his ranch and in the San Miguel mining district.

Sent Her Brother to Jall for Her Own Crime, BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 11.-Nellie Mahoney, 15 years old, stole an overcoat and pawned it for \$8. Her brother was arrested for the theft, and on her testimony was fined \$20 and sent to jail for thirty day. After two days confinement he found friends to intercede for him, and a contession from Nelle resulted in her arrest and her brother's release.

## Joseph F. Daly, Chief Justice.

For a second time in its history the Court of Common Pleas has a Chief Justice Daly, Chief Justice Charles P. Paly was the first and the new Chief Justice is Joseph P. Daly. The choice was made resterday, the new Chief Justice receiving the votes of all of his asso-

## Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

Berlin drank in 1889 269, 267, 100 quarts of beer-that about 150 quarts to every man, woman, and child. The last descendant of the great Italian fa Farnese, Prince Farnese Arif-bey, recently died at Con-stantineple, aged \$2. The family is now extinct. A lawsuit begun 200 years age has just been decided

A lawout begun 20.7 years are has just been desiged by the imperial course in Leipsie. It was between the city of Lubeck and Meckienburg, and conserned the possession of lends on the river Trace. More than 0.000 stonemasons in Herlin are without work or money. The builders say that the stoppage of their trade, from which this state of affairs line re-sulted is due to the recently increased agitation of the Social Democracy. Every one is afraid to contract for new buildings for face of a sixth for history was as new buildings for fear of a strike for higher wages or the part of the workingmen as goon as the work h

nder way. Krupp, the maker of great guns, has just given to the Emperor and the Crown Frince a caunon each. The Emperor's present is claborately decorated with mili-tary designs and is considered by Krupp to be the Chest bit of werkmanship ever turned out from his foundry. Although supposed to be but a miniature constigun it weighs 4,0,0 ponteds. The Grown Prince A committee of students of the university at Barita

to making arrangements for a monster students mers on the evening of Nov 8 at the house of Count von Mettle. It has also offered a prine for the test original song concerning the Field Marshal and his military record. It is espected that the sommers will he the largest one ever held to Berlin. Felig Dalis, th. playwright, has just completed a Moltke drama, which whi he first preduced on Oot of the Field Moustal's

For the first time we find a report of the so-called "Julilian" founds, Grad for distance at Shoot-urynous is 1888. The gun used was a 8-2 in. Wire S. L. gun of twenty two tons the projectic weighed 500 pounds and with about 270 pounds of powder a mustive velocity of 2,000 feet per second was attained velocity of 1.500 feet per second was attained. With an elevation of 60 degrees the gun dropped to projection as a distance of \$1,000 yards, or nearly involventatuse miles; with an elevation of an degrees a range of \$1.000 yards was reached, and with an ele-vation of 45 degrees the range was \$1,000 yards, or manife torsive miles and a half.

### A SHAKER ON TOLSTOL

open Letter to the Hon, M. Russell Thayer, of Philadelphia's Common Pleas Court, A just Judge is a national blessing. Your decision in the case of parties accused of seiling Count Tolstol's book, "Kreutzer Sonata,"

a credit to the American bench, and reflects honor upon the presiding Judge. The same can be truly said of the reasons for the decision But when you come to discuss the subject natter of Tolstoi's novel, touching the Christianity of Christendom, its orthodoxy, &c., I beg to differ from you, as you differ from Telstoi, upon the subject of cellbacy, as being opposed to "the sacrament of marriage," in the mother Gentile Christian Church, the Roman Catholic.

Tolstol's statement that "cellbacy is better than marriage, and is a higher and purer state of being, and that it is the ideal of a perfect Christian life, to which all Christian men and women should aspire." is, in my opinion, true; but it appears to you absurd and ridiculous, and opposed alike to Christianity and the best interests of society. At the same time you admit that the early Christians held marriage as a result of the fall, if, indeed, it was not itself the fall. Is there not a confusion of Ideas, arising from wrong premises, that this argument rests upon? For instance. Tolstol's position, that celibacy is emphatically a Christian requirement, you must be fully aware, is correct, when looked at simply, fearlessly, and logically, from a Soriptural standpoint. Jesus, as the author and founder of the Christian system. was certainly a celibate, and as certainly taught celibasy to His disciples, and they never taught anything different to the people in any of their ministrations, first or last. Your singular statement that it is " ridiculous and absurd." is not lawyerlike.

First and foremost is the question of what is, or what is not, Christianity. Its practical application and effect upon mankindit be for the best interests of society or not-is another question. Let us have one thing at a time. If the fact that genuine Christianity, practically carried out, will exterminate the race, is an objection to it, why not let it stand or fall upon its own merits? It might be suggested that orthodoxy teaches that there will be a "day of judgment," when the dead bodies of Adam's race will all be raised-one part to be caught up into the air while the earth is burning up with the remainder. Is there anything irrational, "absurd and ridiculous" in that? Is there not an extermination of the race equal to what will be effected by a general celibacy?

The Shaker order of people, men and women have for the last hundred years held to and lived out Tolstol's ideal of Christianity, of celibacy, and of the abolition of private property. This Tolstoi finds impossible, while to Shakers it is easy and pleasant. But that all men and women should become Christians-Shakerswe, the Shakers, do not teach; neither did Jesus and His disciples teach it. On the contrary, we propose to do as the revelator John predicted, i. c., divide the great city of Babylon into three parts (Rev. xvl., 19), one part to be Christians (Shakers), another part to be intellectual celibates, and the third part to be married men and women, and to propagate the race-to sow the seed of man upon the earth, "the new earth," in which right will rule. In it the land, as in Judea, will be possessed by all the people, each one sitting under his own vine and fig tree, growing upon his own homestead, never to be alienated. All governmental offices to be filled by male

and female intellectual celibates, from the Presidency down to Justices of the Peace, and their duties to be by them executed and per-formed. These should be married to the State; it should be their family-their household. Senates should be filled by women; houses by men. The third class-married men and wom en-should stay by the stuff, and care for their own households, free from all public burdens These should strictly observe the natural law of propagation that is kept by inferior animals: they should copulate for offspring only, abouring all " unfruitfu! works of darkness" (as also saith the Mosaic law), by which is a knowledge of sin, and which law exacts penalties for all sexual sins. Should not men and women as being the head of the natural creation, be the most exemplary, and not, as now, "corrupt themselves in those things which they know, naturally, as brute beasts?" Thus did true Jews, and thus do true Quakers, when they obey Moses and George Fox. Themselves practising conjugal chastity, they were and are able to protect their children and youth from the sin of Onan-the social evil.

children going to the public schools from an early age, until 2i, which schools should be self-supporting: industrial schools, wherein industry in its various branches should be taught and practised. Then, as Jews and Quakers have no tramps or poor peeple and no criminals, neither would a truly republiean nation have any poorhouses or jails. any more than they would have an army or navy. Hygiene, as the basis of morality. would banish disease. Equality in education and in the possession of land would banish poverty, while the certainty of a comfortable home to the end of earth-life. "the dally bread and water being sure." would deaden competition and take the wind out of the sails of the would-be millionaire, who now ruins hundreds of his fellows to appropriate to himself, uselessly, that which is their very life; that is society murder. We have a social system that makes men and women foolish, "hateful and hating one another."

God, by His people, is seeking to substitute therefor a system that will make human beings of all classes, all nations, kindreds, and tongues to "love one another" in their pursuit of happiness, and to know that each individual man and woman will be happy, just in proportion as they make others happy. When in honor we prefer each other envy will have no place; when each one seeks another's wealth and not his own, where will be rich and poer? When no one "looks upon a woman to lust after her," who will marry? And in "doing unto others as we would that they should do unto us." there would be neither master nor servant; all will be equal. And when we wipe away all tears from all eyes." joy and rejoicing will be in heaven and upon the earth -the kingdom will have come!

## Mr. LEBANON. Columbia county. N. Y.

#### Sen. Warren on Little Round Top. Warren Post, G. A. B., of Brooklyn, is about

to erect a statue in the Cemetery of the Evergreens in East New York to the memory of the soldier after whom the post was named. The soldier after whom the post was named. The statue will be a likeness in bronze of herois size of Major die. Jouwerneur Rembie Warren. Mr. Basrer who is now engaged on a finethe group for Central Park has been intrusted with the work. Gen. Warren died eicht years age and Warren Fest was organized a month later. He was in the Engineer Cores during the late war. On the second hay of the fight at deliyeburg he was training the signal election at little flound Ton when he saw the inclorates all suching. He ordered the signal corts to make as imposing a front in possible, and as at after re-informments. The sculptor has no been defined at the moment of descovering the scenary. The status will be act as soon as the post has secured the necessary funds.

#### The County Not Big Enough You To tue Entron or Tas Bris - Sir | I hope you will find space to your valuable newspaper for the following few

The unreligitie calculation made of the inhabitance of New Tork city by the consus commercators under the supervision of Admiral Porter has created no little on elietuent and the perpie look with analyty and relience to the account which the pulice officers will race rea der, and make known the final vertici of the important

obligation which has been intrusted to them.

I have already on my behalf, but according to acqui-dence to the doublewantsy account of the police estimate manusch as the members of our family, co-claim. ing of eight. Were not enumerated, bacause of atomore from nome when the enumerator egiled, and this was done without even so much so an loquiry from any of BER YORK, Oct. S.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The arrival of two favorite ocean liners during the last week has filled the city with socrety people, who have rendezvoused for dinner at Delmonico's restaurant and for amuse-ment at Seldi's concerts or the Garden Thea-The Duke and Duchess of Mariborough held almost a reception at Delmonico's on the night of their arrival and were warmly welcomed by old friends. Mrs. Heyward Cutting and her daughter. Miss Annie Cutting, with the Baron de Vrière of the Belgian Legation. were there on the same evening in company Mrs. Brockholst Cutting and her sons, Miss Cutting's marriage to the Baron will be solemnized in November. Among other recent arrivals have been Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. liutherfurd with their children and servants, Mrs. and Miss Schieffe-lin, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Ledyard, Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell, and Mrs. Clarence Cary,

Newport society is narrowed down now to s very small circle, but it is astonishing how rapidly and unceasingly that little circle revolves. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew was the lion of the hour last week. He was on a visit to Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and the entertainments given in his honor were as showy and sumptuous as if it had been August instead of October. At Mr. McAllister's dinner Mrs. Belmont was among the guests, and were her finest jewels. A ribbon of diamonds at least an inch wide encircled her throat, below which fell her strings of priceless pearls, with long rear-shaped pendants almost as big as pigeons' eggs. It is doubtful whether there is another necklace in the world so perfeet, although among the heirlooms of the Montagu family, which, by the will of the late Duke of Manchester, were directed to be sold for the payment of his debts, was a necklace of 365 pearls, one for each day in the year, every one of which was of exceptional size and absolutely without a flaw. These, with the diamonds belonging to the same family many of which had been among the crown iswels of Eastern potentates, should in the ordinary course of events have adorned the fair form of the present Duchess, who is said to have felt the keenest disappointment in surrendering her claim to them.

Among other recent entertainments at Newport was a state dinner of twenty-four given by Mrs. Ogden Mills for Mr. and Mrs. Arthur James of England, who are staying with her, at which the gowns were even more elaborate and the jewels more superb than at Mr. McAllister's. Mrs. James is a sister of Mr. Caven. dish Bentinck and was entertained by Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt at a large breakfast on Sunday last. Miss McAllister, Miss Willing, and Miss Cushing are almost the only unmarried belies now left in Newport, and the number of available bachelors is even more deplorably limited

The season at Lenox has died hard this year. but the wedding of Miss Tucker, Col. Auchmuty's niece, and Mr. Francis Foliett Synge was generally recognized as the closing event, The sad accident to Mrs. James L. Barclay, which occurred only two days before the wedding, cast a gloom over the village which ever the fair young bride and her troop of graceful bridesmaids, in a church blazing with color and heavy with the perfume of innumerable flowers, was powerless to dispel. Only a limited number of relatives and friends were present at the sumptuous breakfast given in Col. Auchmuty's dining room, the windows of which command a panorama of mountain scenery such as is seldom seen elsewhere. Miss Tucker showed both good feeling and good taste in electing to cross the Atlantic that her marriage might be celebrated in her own country and among her own people, and she had her reward in the picturesqueness of her surroundings and in the hearty good wishes that were lavished upon her by eager spectators along the country roads in her progress from the village church to her uncle's place

more than two miles distant, Miss Alice Chamberlain and Mr. Lowis Stuyvesant Chanler were apparently of another way f thinking, as they were married at the crack Lendon church for weddings, St. George's Hanover square. The bride on this occasion is a daughter of the late W. R. Chamberlain, who married Miss Mary Bemington, and owned and occupied for many years the house on Madison avenue which has been recently purchased by Mrs. Brockholst Cutting. Mr. Chanler boasts the distinction of being the grandson of the we'l-known Sam Ward, wit and viveur, and also of the late William B. Astor, as well as brother-in-law of Amélie Rives Chanler.

A gay wedding on Thursday next will be that of Miss Camilla Moss and Mr. Charles Havemeyer at Jelin, L. I. A large contingent of Newport people, relatives and friends of the bridegroom, are coming down for the occasion.
The two sons of Mrs. William Barolay Parsons are now both engaged, and the marriage of Mr. Harry Parsons and Miss Fanny Walker will take place very shortly. The engagemen of Mr. George Parsons to the pretty Miss Bessie

Webb has been only recently announced. A number of other engagements, reports of which were industriously disseminated during the past summer, have finally proved to be imaginary. It would be interesting to analyze the mental constitution of the idiots who start such reports and follow the chain of induction by which they arrive at their conclusions. Usually the whole story is evolved from a casual encounter or from mere idle gossip, and has no basis worth consideration.

Hunt clubs and hunt balls are new coming prominently to the front. The first meet of the Dutchess County Hunt took place on Saturday last, when the breakfast was given at Mr Archibald Hogers's fine residence at Hyde Park, Vice-President and Mrs. Morton, Mr and Mrs. Rives, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Boosevelt, and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Colgate were among the guests, who afterward followed the hounds comfortably in carriages.

The ball of the Essex County Hunt is to take place next Friday evening at Orange, N. J. It will be opened by a hunt quadrille of sixteer couples, the men in pink and the ladies in gowns harmonizing in color.

The Tuxedo colony have selected All-Hallow E'en for their annual festivity, and as the traditions of the day afford great scope for fun and jollity, it will probably be one of the gayes balls of the autumn. In the meantime pigeon matches and polo games, for which Mrs. Astor has given a prize of a gold cup, are go ing on every Saturday.

The Gympkana races of the Bockaway Huni Club were run yesterday at Cedarhurst, Ponies and riders were much the same as at previous races of the association, and all the fashionable contingent of Meadowbrook, Lawrence, and Far Rockaway, several of whom had been at the Westchester ball the night

before, were on the course.
Circulars announcing the approaching publication of an "edition de luxe" of Mr. Ward McAllister's book, "Society as I have found it" have recently been distributed among the writer's friends and acquaintances of the mystical 400. The highest kind of embellishment in the matter of paper and type, and a binding in which gold and silver play an important part, are among the attractions of this particular edition of what will, undoubtedly, be a popular and widely read book. But whether even Mr. McAllister's best friends outside of Vander dis and Astors, will care to avathemselves of the facilities kindly extended by the publishers to subscribe for this coetly work is extremely doubtful, and the genera public will certainly be well entireled to read it in board or paper covers.

The Bradley Martins, who are celebrated for their manimoth entertainments, have had buge house parties of fifty and sixty in num ter at Balmacaun this autuon. The American Minister. Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. Honers and her daughter. Mrs. Smith Barry, and many other Americans and Anglo-Ameri cana with a fair sprinkling of English awells. have enjoyed Mr. Marifu's laviet hospitality as well as the exemient shooting and fishing on bit estate. At what is known as the inversess meeting, when races, games, and balls wais up the Highland village for a brief speit. Mr and Mrs. Martin and what the papers called their enormous party," were present Mrs. Martin at the balls" outshining all others with has magnificent diamonds,"